

CARROLLTON:

Wednesday Morning, : : October 28, 1846.

FOR CONGRESS,  
H. T. ELLETT,  
OF CLAIBORNE.

[Special Election 21st and 22d Dec'r next.]

We are still, most unaccountably, without any authentic intelligence from the army later than the 25th September.

The Governor has issued a proclamation directing an election to be held for Representative in Congress on 21st and 22d days of December next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Jeff. Davis.

At the suggestion, and with the concurrence of several democrats, we place at the head of our paper, as a suitable candidate, H. T. ELLETT, of Claiborne county. We are unacquainted with Mr. Ellett, but we are told that he is a tried and true democrat, and a man of fine abilities. It will be remembered that at the nominating Convention, last summer, he received a large vote, and it was only when his name was withdrawn, that Col. Davis received the nomination; and whilst our individual preferences are for another, we believe, from the many demonstrations in his favor, that he will be the most acceptable candidate to the majority, and that his selection will best promote the harmony of the party. If we are mistaken in this, however, we will take pleasure in supporting any other gentleman who may be indicated as the preference of a majority of the party.

A letter from Jackson, received here yesterday morning, states that Col. A. K. McClung is not dead. Capt. Howard (says the same letter,) is at Vicksburg, suffering from a relapse of sickness.

A letter in the N. O. Times gives this statement of the loss at Monterey:

Tennessee Regiment, 350 strong—123 killed and wounded; 1st and 3d Infantry, regulars, 400—110 killed and wounded; Ohio Regiment—60 do.; Mississippi Regiment, 6 killed 43 wounded.

Our readers must take this statement, as others we copy in this week's paper, at their worth, and wait patiently for authentic particulars.

We have received partial returns of the Pennsylvania elections. Two or three of the Tariff democrats, members of the last Congress, have been beaten by whigs. A slight difference, any way.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The election for members to Congress resulted in the return of four democrats and four whigs—a gain of one to the whigs—as follows:

Dem's.	Whigs.
II. Iverson,	I. King,
IV. Haralson,	III. Jones,
V. Lumpkin,	VII. Stephens,
VI. Cobb,	VIII. Toombs,

The popular vote is democratic.

The Washington Union, of the 14th, pays a merited and beautiful compliment to Gen. Zach. Taylor. The whig insinuations that the administration is secretly hostile to Gen. Taylor, are as false as ridiculous. The President has shown an unwavering confidence in the old soldier, and has not lost an opportunity to reward, honor and promote him.

If the special Congressional election is to be a "catch as catch can" affair, (for so small a stake!) we give notice that we will be glad to announce the names of all patriotically inclined to serve the State in Congress, for the customary fee of Ten dollars. The defeated, if really ambitious to serve their country, can get employment under old Rough and Ready.

Extract of a letter from Col. JEFF. DAVIS, to his brother near Vicksburg, dated

"MONTELEY, Sept. 25, 1846.

"The town is ours after a severe conflict. The Mississippians were brought in to action on the 21st, and performed some brilliant service. On the 22d, preparations were made, and we held an advanced post; on the morning of the 23d, we (the Mississippians) opened the action early, and continued firing and advancing into the town until near sunset, when we were ordered to withdraw. On the 24th, propositions having been received to capitulate, Gen's Worth and Henderson, of Texas, and myself, were appointed commissioners to arrange the terms; we agreed and the papers have been exchanged. It was reported to us, by the Mexican General, that Mexico had received Commissioners from the United States. They were whipped, and we could afford to be generous. I hope to return soon, as the war is probably over."

The woods in this vicinity are alive with Bears, driven from the great Yazoo and Mississippi swamp by the scarcity of mast. A large one was killed, day before yesterday, almost in sight of our office, and several others have been killed in this immediate neighborhood.

Some of the papers in the Northern part of the State have brought forward Gen'l Reuben Davis, of Monroe, as a candidate for Governor. We hope and trust some one else may be selected. Almost everybody knows something of Gen. Davis. He has been trying to get office, either from Whigs or Democrats, ever since we came to the State. At each failure, he advances in his pretensions, and we shall next expect to hear that he is an aspirant for the Presidency. It seems to us but the other day that we heard him make a whig speech in the old court-house here: he was then a candidate for Congress, on a ticket with that straight-out old Federalist, A. L. Bingham. We are told that about 1840 he went to Washington to get an office—failed—and came back a democrat;—since then successively an aspirant for Congress, the Court of Errors, U. S. Senator and Governor—(if we do him injustice, his friends can set us right.) Any body else but Gen. Davis! say we.

A few weeks ago we published a statement that ten hands in this county had picked 4,950 pounds of cotton in one day—455 lbs. each, average. We supposed that this could not be beaten; but by the following, from the Vicksburg Sentinel of Monday last, it will be seen that our friend Meek's hands are "no where" among cotton pickers:

UNQUALLED PICKING.—We have been handed the following weights of one day's picking of three hands on the plantation of Thos. B. Brabston, Esq. of this county. So far as we have ever known or heard, the picking is unequalled:

Prior picked	810 lbs.
Hazard "	747 "
James "	724 "
	2,281

COTTON.—The news by the Hibernia caused an advance of a quarter of a cent in the New Orleans market. We correct our figures by the Delta, of the 19th:

Liverpool Classification—Louisiana and Mississippi.

Inferior,	-	-	a	-
Ordinary,	-	-	84	a
Middling,	-	-	91	a
Good Middling,	-	-	91	a
Middling Fair,	-	-	10	a
Fair,	-	-	104	a
Good Fair,	-	-	11	a
Good and Fine,	-	-	114	a

The Washington Union, of the 13th, in an editorial prefacing the official despatches of Gen. Taylor, uses the following language, from which we infer that the armistice will be of short duration, and that vigor will mark the operations of the war:

The terms of the capitulation of Monterey—all-important as the possession of that post is to the further successful prosecution of the war—will arrest the attention of the public mind. The surrender by the Mexican army of the military stores, provisions, and cannon collected in the city, will add very considerably to the resources of our troops, and weaken, in a greater proportion, the means of the enemy. The despatches of General Taylor do not inform us fully of the representations and views upon which he acted in granting to the enemy—subject, however, to instructions and orders from both governments—an armistice of eight weeks, during which time, in the absence of such orders, neither army is to advance beyond a specified line about thirty miles in advance of Monterey. It must be borne in mind, however, that, in demanding such a suspension of hostilities in one of our lines of operation, the Mexican General may have held out to Gen. Taylor prospects of a pacification between the two countries, which in fact do not exist.

Be this as it may, however, we understand that Lieut. Armstrong, the bearer of despatches from our government to Gen. Taylor, communicating the failure of our offer of negotiation, and enjoining renewed vigor in the prosecution of the war, had arrived in New Orleans, on the 1st instant, and is said at once to have chartered the steamboat Galveston to convey him to Brazos St. Jago. He will probably reach Gen. Taylor's camp to-day or to-morrow, if he be not already there.—These despatches will doubtless induce Gen. Taylor to concentrate his troops and collect his resources as rapidly as possible, with the view of resuming his operations vigorously as soon as he shall receive orders to terminate the armistice. These orders we have no doubt, will promptly be issued from Washington. We trust they may reach Gen. Taylor in sixteen days, the time in which captain Eaton performed the route to Washington. In such an event, a little delay (at the worst) can be occasioned; and even that little time can be usefully spent in securing more complete and effective preparation. At all events, there can, as we conceive, be no doubt whatever that an armistice which was thus agreed to by General Taylor, subject to the orders of the two governments, should be at once terminated.

While upon this subject, we may take occasion to state that the recent rumors which have appeared in some of the journals of the actual or intended departure of Mr. Slidell and Mr. Parrott to General Taylor's camp to avail themselves of any opportunity of negotiation as commissioners to the Mexican government, are without foundation. The reception of our last overture to negotiation by the Mexican rulers has determined our government to pursue its military operations without cessation, and the utmost energy, till the sole

object of our war—a just and honorable peace, with proper security against a repetition of Mexican outrage—shall be obtained. In fact, this would only be carrying out the principle which the administration has uniformly avowed, and which they announced in the letter to Commodore Connor, accompanying their late overtures of negotiation.

Arrival of the Neptune.

By the steamer Neptune, Captain Spinney, we have Galveston dates to the 11th inst. We refer our readers to the marine list for particulars of her proceedings during the gale.

The news from the army is but little later than that before received. The loss of the Americans in killed, wounded and missing, (a large number having been taken prisoners by the Mexicans) was about 1500. The loss of the Mexicans in killed and wounded amounts to, by the morning report of the 27th, 1,957. It is however, generally believed that their loss exceeds 2200.

The chief of the fighting was done in the streets of Monterey, wherein the Texan Regiment, and particularly the Mississippians and Tennesseans, together with the regulars under General Worth, displayed the most dauntless courage. On the last day of the battle General Worth with his division, succeeded in taking SEVEN of the enemy's batteries—three of which were immediately turned upon the place. In performing this duty General Worth lost 300 men, in a hand to hand fight.

The Texan Regiment suffered severely, and determined to take their own way, and applied to General Worth to permit them to go ahead. It is reported that General Worth gave such permission, and soon after they were pell-mell with the Mexicans, sweeping every thing before them, until the Mexicans cried for quarter. During their attack upon the buildings several Mexican women were killed. It is said that when the capitulation took place, General Taylor had not more than five or six rounds of ammunition left.

We do not find one word of news of interest in the Galveston papers.

The Neptune was at Galveston when the McKim passed.

It is understood here that the Galveston was to leave Brasos within a day or two after the McKim.

Mrs. Barbour, wife of Major Barbour, who was killed on the 24th, has returned, under charge of Major Fry of the Kentucky Volunteers. [Jeffersonian.]

The U. S. steamer Telegraph, Captain Auld, arrived yesterday from Port Lavaca, having left that place on the 9th.

We learn from Capt. Auld that Gen'l Wool with 3,500 men, marched from San Antonio on the 29th ult., for the Presidio de la Grande, his advance guard having left three days before. [Bulletin.]

Captain Bainbridge D. Howard, of the [Carroll] County Volunteers, arrived here on the Magnolia yesterday. He brings, however, no news from the Army at Monterey, as he had been assigned to a duty which kept him at Matamoros. [Sent. 21st.]

WAR MOVEMENTS.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald, in his letter of the 1st inst., says:

The greatest activity prevails in the War and Navy departments, among those whose special duties relate immediately to the preparations for carrying on the war with Mexico.

There is no doubt that all the available strength of the nation is to be employed, until our republican neighbor cries for quarter, and consents to terms of peace.

The statement recently made, through the N. Y. Herald, of a contemplated attack on Tampico, is a fact now beyond question.

Last June, a large number of guns and shells were shipped to the Gulf from this city and elsewhere, to be thus made use of, if so advised by the proper department. A delay of offensive operations was occasioned by the anticipated return of Santa Anna; but now that the administration has been disappointed in what they had a right, or a reason to expect from him, and being unwilling to await the deliberations of a constituent Congress, the long pent up war thunder is to have vent, that, with its accompaniments, it may awaken the drowsy Mexicans to the "still small voice" of peace.

Gen. Patterson at the head of 5000 men, including the 700 regular from the North, to be sent under direction of Gen. Gaines, is to advance on Tampico with all possible speed, after the necessary provisions shall have been made for that purpose.—The naval forces are, at a proper time, to unite their strength with those of the land and thus ensure success.

Orders to this end were issued yesterday, but to whom it is not now material. We have already got possession of a large portion of Tamulipas, but the entirety is to be secured.

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—We learn from Port Lavaca that a duel took place on the 3d inst., near that place, between Lieut. Jackson and Capt. Thos. F. Marshall, of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.—After exchanging two shots without effect, amicable an adjustment of their difficulty was made. The origin of the quarrel is not known, but Capt. Marshall was the challenging party.

Through the same source from which we derive the above, we learn that this Kentucky regiment is in extremely bad health. This is attributed principally to the water, which is very brackish and warm. [Picayune.]

California will make forty-five new States the size of New Jersey; and New Mexico is equal to twenty-five Jerseys.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice previously given, the patriotic citizens of Carroll met at Carrollton, on the 24th instant, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Ramsey and A. Cobb, Volunteers, who fell at the storming of Monterey.

On motion of Maj. Cothran, Dr. Wm. Ewing was called to the chair, and J. K. Lea appointed Secretary.

On motion the chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting: C. P. Sheppard, Wm. Hemmingsway, Maj. Cothran and Gen. Whitmore.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Bayley and Holt, of Middleton; after which the chairman of the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, unanimously:

While amidst national rejoicings and the outpourings of a nation's gratitude to our gallant army for the brilliant and decisive victory they have lately achieved at Monterey, it is with feelings of pain and regret we are called upon to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Geo. W. Ramsey and ALPHUS COBB, two of our fellow-citizens who have fallen in that glorious struggle.

Actuated by the impulses of disinterested patriotism, they were among the first to enroll their names in answer to their country's call to arms, and leave friends, kindred and home to encounter all the difficulties and dangers of an arduous campaign in a foreign land.

In all the relations of private life, their conduct and career was blameless, as in its end it has been glorious; and while we regret the loss of two estimable and most useful citizens, the country will lament the loss of two of its most gallant and brave soldiers. They have fallen lamented by their companions in arms. May the laurels of victory ever bloom fresh above their graves. Therefore—

Resolved, That we sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and hope that it may be a solace to their grief to learn that they have fallen on a victorious field lamented by their companions in arms for their private worth, and their chivalrous and gallant conduct.

2. That while we regret the loss of two of our most useful and valuable fellow-citizens, we will ever cherish the example of their disinterested patriotism, and the memory of their virtues.

Gen'l Whitmore offered the following additional resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we feelingly appreciate the patriotism of the Carroll Volunteers who contracted disease in the discharge of their duty; that we sympathize with them in their suffering, and that they merit their country's gratitude for their devotion to her best interests.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of our friends Samuel A. Young and James Johnson, who have died in the bloom of life from sickness brought on whilst in the service of their country, and that we extend our warmest sympathy to their bereaved friends.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Herring and Jones.

On motion of Mr. Bayley, the following resolutions were adopted, unanimously:

1. Resolved, That the State of Texas is one of the United States of America, as justly and as honorably made so as any other State of the Union; and that we regard the entire power of this nation as solemnly pledged to protect and cherish her, as it is to protect and cherish either Massachusetts or Virginia.

2. That we contemplate with sorrow and with indignation the contumacy and infatuation of Mexico in waging a war with us for what can be considered nothing less than a formal dismemberment of this Republic.

3. That the measure of reconciliation towards that ill-fated and pusillanimous nation has been fully exhausted.

4. That we contemplate with patriotic pride the splendid achievements of our citizen soldiers constituting the Army of Occupation and Invasion; and that their deeds of chivalrous and noble daring entitle them to a distinguished rank among the bravest and best soldiers either of the old or new world, and that they deserve as they receive a nation's gratitude.

5. That we deeply deplore the loss of our brave and patriotic fellow-citizens who fell while fearlessly and gallantly bearing aloft the standard of their country's honor at the bloody storming of Monterey; and that we solemnly pledge ourselves to mingle our blood with theirs rather than abandon the interest and the honor of that country in whose service they have so bravely and so gloriously fallen.

6. That the blood of our slaughtered patriots cries loudly from the ground to our government to lengthen its cords and to strengthen its stakes—to roll on the iron car of war from conquest to conquest—to take and to hold such a portion of Mexican territory as shall be indemnity for the past and security for the future.

On motion, resolved, that the proceedings be published in the Mississippi Democrat, and that a copy be sent to the relatives of the deceased.

The meeting then adjourned.  
JAS. K. LEA, Secretary.

Mr. N. P. Willis, we see by the New Bedford papers, was married on the 1st instant, in that town, to the only daughter of Hon. Joseph Grinnell, M. C.

Gen'l Taylor's Official Despatches.

[No. 89.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 22, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the troops under my command, including the mounted volunteers from Texas, marched from Marin on the 18th, and encamped before Monterey on the 19th inst. It was immediately discovered that the enemy occupied the town in force, and had added greatly to its strength by fortifying the approaches and commanding heights. A close reconnaissance was made the same evening by the officers of engineers and topographical engineers on both flanks of the town; and it was determined, from the information procured, to occupy the Saltillo road in rear of the town, carrying, if practicable, the several fortified eminences in that direction. The 2d division of regular troops, and a portion of Col. Hays's regiment of mounted volunteers, was accordingly detached under Brig. General Worth on this service, at noon on the 20th. A ten-inch mortar and two 24-pounder howitzers, were placed in battery during the night to play upon the citadel and town. At 7 o'clock these guns opened, and continued a deliberate fire, which was returned. To create a still further diversion in favor of Gen. Worth's movement, the remainder of the force, except a camp guard, was displayed around the centre and left of the town. The infantry and one battery of the first division, made a strong demonstration on the left, and soon became so closely engaged that I moved forward the volunteer division under Maj. Gen. Butler to its support, leaving one battalion (1st Kentucky) to cover the mortar battery. A close contest then ensued, which resulted in the capture of one strong battery of four guns, which, with some adjacent defences, our troops now occupy. A garrison was left to hold this position, and the remainder of the force returned to camp.

In the meantime, Gen. Worth had engaged the enemy early in the morning, and defeated him with considerable loss. In the course of the day, two of the batteries in the rear of the town were carried by storming parties of the 2d division, and a third was carried this morning at dawn of day. The Bishop's Palace occupied the only remaining height in rear of the town and is completely commanded by the works already carried. Gen. Worth's division occupies the Saltillo road, and cuts off all succor or support from the interior. I must reserve a more minute report of the important operations of yesterday until those of the different commanders are rendered, and also until a topographical sketch of the country can be prepared.

I regret to report that our successes have not been obtained without severe loss, to be attributed in a good measure to the ardor of the troops in pressing forward. No returns of killed and wounded have yet been received, nor is it known what corps of Gen. Worth's division have suffered most. In the other portion of the army the 1st, 3d, and 4th regiments of infantry and regiment of Tennessee volunteers have sustained the greatest loss.—The following is believed to be an accurate list of the officers killed and wounded: [The list is precisely the same heretofore published—we therefore omit it.]

I need hardly add, the conduct of our troops, both regulars and volunteers, throughout the operations, has been everything that could be desired. The part which each corps contributed to the successes of the day will appear more fully in future reports. To Major Generals Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth, commanding divisions, I must express my obligations for the efficient support which they have rendered—particularly so to Brigadier Gen. Worth, whose services, from his detached position, have been most conspicuous.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Major General, U. S. A. Com.  
The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

[No. 90.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846.

SIR: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night the batteries below the town were, with one exception, abandoned by the enemy, and this morning were occupied by our troops. To-day the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted,) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town, and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied.—A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel, and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

I am particularly gratified to report that our successes of yesterday and to-day, though disastrous to the enemy, have been achieved without material loss.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry and perseverance of our troops throughout the arduous operations of the last three days.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Major General U. S. A. Com.  
The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

[No. 91.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

SIR: At noon on the 23d inst., while our

troops were closely engaged in the lower part of the city, as reported in my last despatch, I received by a flag, a communication from the governor of the State of New Leon, which is herewith enclosed, (No. 1.) To this communication, I deemed it my duty to return an answer declining to allow the inhabitants to leave the city. By eleven o'clock, p. m., the 2d division, which had entered the town from the direction of the Bishop's Palace, had advanced within one square of the principal plaza, and occupied the city up to that point. The mortar had, in the meantime, been placed in battery in the cemetery, within good range of the heart of the town, and was served throughout the night with good effect.

Early in the morning of the 24th, I received a flag from the town, bearing a communication from General Ampudia, which I enclose, (No. 2;) and to which I returned the answer, (No. 3.) I also arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of fire until 12 o'clock, which hour I appointed to receive the final answer of General Ampudia, had signified to General Worth his desire for a personal interview with me, for the purpose of making some definitive arrangement. An interview was accordingly appointed for one o'clock, and resulted in the naming of a commission to draw up articles of agreement, regulating the withdrawal of the Mexican forces, and a temporary cessation of hostilities. The commissioners named by the Mexican general-in-chief were Generals Ortega and Requena and Don Manuel M. Llano, governor of New Leon.—Those named on the American side were General Worth, General Henderson, governor of Texas, and Colonel Davis, Mississippi volunteers. The commission finally settled upon the articles, of which I enclose a copy, (No. 4.) the duplicates of which (in Spanish and English) have been duly signed. Agreeably to the provisions of the 4th article, our troops have this morning occupied the citadel.

It will be seen that the terms granted the Mexican garrison are less rigorous than those first imposed. The gallant defence of the town, and the fact of a recent change of government in Mexico, believed to be favorable to the interest of peace, induced me to concur with the commission in these terms, which will, I trust, receive the approval of the government.—The latter consideration also prompted the convention for a temporary cessation of hostilities. Though scarcely warranted by my instructions, yet the change of affairs since those instructions were issued seemed to warrant this course. I beg to be advised, as early as practicable, whether I have met the views of the government in these particulars.

I regret to report that Captain Williams, topographical engineers, and Lieut. Terrett, 1st infantry, have died of the wounds received in the engagement of the 21st. Capt. Catlin, 7th infantry, was wounded. (not badly) on the 23d.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Major Gen. U. S. A. Com'dg.  
The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

[No. 1.]

D. Franco. De P. Morales, Governor of New Leon, to Major General Taylor.

[Translated.]

MONTELEY, Sept. 26, S. A. M.  
As you are resolved to occupy the place by force of arms, and the Mexican general-in-chief resolved to defend it at every cost, as his honor and duty require him to do, thousands of victims, who, from indigence and want of means, find themselves now in the theatre of war, and who would be uselessly sacrificed, claim the rights, which in all times, and all countries humanity extends. As governor of the State, and a legitimate representative of the people, I state their case to you, and hope from your civilization and refinement, that whatever may be the event of the present contest, you will issue orders that families shall be respected, or will grant a reasonable time for them to leave the capital.

I have the honor to salute you general-in-chief of the army of occupation of the United States and to assure you of my highest consideration.  
God and liberty.

FRANCO DE P. MORALES.  
GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[No. 2.]

D. Pedro Ampudia, general-in-chief to Major General Taylor.

[Translated.]

HEADQUARTERS AT MONTELEY, Sept. 23, 1846, 9 p. m.

SEÑOR GENERAL: Having made the defence of which, I believe this city susceptible, I have fulfilled my duty, and have satisfied that military honor, which, in a certain manner, is common to all armies of the civilized world.

To persevere in the defence, therefore, would only result in distress to the population who have already suffered enough from the misfortunes consequent on war; and taking it for granted that the American government has manifested a disposition to negotiate, I propose to you to evacuate the city and its fort, taking with me the *personelle* and *materielle* which have remained, and under the assurance that no harm shall ensue to the inhabitants who have taken a part in the defence.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.  
To SEÑOR DON Z. TAYLOR,  
General-in-chief of the American army.

[No. 3.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846.

SIR: Your communication, bearing date at nine o'clock, p. m., on the 23d inst., has just been received by the hands of Col. Moreno.